

New-York Daily Tribune  
COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 24.	
U. S. 6s, 1861, corp.	24 1/2
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SECOND BOARD.	
U. S. 6s, 1861, corp.	24 1/2
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It was probably the greatest impression of people who read the details of the Leeburg fight in the morning papers, that stocks would be unfavorably affected by accounts which conveyed the idea of a temporary reverse to the Federal arm, and upon the opening of business at the board a firm developed itself at once, and much to the surprise of the bears, prices had an improving tendency throughout the session, and there seemed to be a general disposition to buy. The amount of business transacted was small, but restricted mainly by the reluctance of holders of stock to accept bids upon a rising market, which they would gladly have taken the day before, when the inclination of prices appeared to be in an opposite direction. Between the sessions news from Fort Pickens was promulgated, as accounts from New-Orleans were also received, exposing the Hollins canard. The effect of this intelligence was to impart a decidedly stronger tone to the market, and this improved feeling extended through the day. At the second board there was a general advance of from 1/2 to 1 cent on the leading shares, and a firm but not animated market. The largest operators for the rise base their calculations of improvement on a belief in the eventual success of the Government, and do not appear to be disturbed by occasional reverses, which they regard but as eddies in the great current of events. The closing prices were: Tennessee 6s, 12 1/2; Virginia 6s, 4 1/2; Missouri 6s, 4 1/2; Cumberland Coal Company, 5 1/2; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 9 1/2; New York Central Railroad, 77 1/2; Erie Railroad, 32 1/2; Hudson River Railroad, 31 1/2; Harlem Railroad, 12 1/2; Michigan Central Railroad, 22 1/2; Reading Railroad, 21 1/2; Chicago and North Western Railroad, 18 1/2; Illinois Central Railroad, 16 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 36 1/2; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 31 1/2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 62 1/2; Illinois Central, 68 1/2; Canton Company, 9 1/2.

Foreign Exchange is steady at 107 1/2 for bankers, and 106 1/2 for commercial bills. Freight rates are firmer, and a good business is doing. To Liverpool the engagements comprise: 20,000 bush. Corn at 12d. in bulk and bags; 18,000 bush. Wheat at 12d. in bags; 600 firkins Butter at 40s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 4s. To London: 40,000 bush. Wheat at 13s. 1/4; 1,700 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. 3/4; 100 bbls. Beef at 9s. 4d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 4s. To Havre: 30,000 bush. Wheat at 24s.; 1,800 bbls. Flour at 9s. The charter: A British brig for Cork and a market with 33,000 bush. Grain, in bags, at 13d. 1/2; 60 firkins Butter at 40s.; a British vessel to Genoa with Tobacco at 57s. 6d.; a brig to Lisbon and another to Spanish Main, both with Staves on private terms.

The Glasgow and Chicago Railroad earned the third week of October:	
Third week, 1861.....	\$8,100
Third week, 1860.....	\$7,800
Decrease.....	\$1,300
The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the third week of October:	
Third week, 1861.....	\$20,000
Third week, 1860.....	\$20,000
Increase.....	\$0

The business of the Clearing House to-day was \$20,771,194 1/2. The money market is slightly easier among the Stock houses, and the note and coin loans which had been raised by some of the bankers to 7 per cent is now working down to 6, and the supply is growing more abundant at that figure. There is more doing in paper in the open market, and a fair acceleration in the discount figures. First-class acceptances, 6 months date pass at from 7 to 7 1/2 per cent, and jobbers' paper of good quality is scarce as compared with the offerings a week or two since. These changes indicate more the growth of confidence in the stability of mercantile houses than any essential change in the supply of capital. With shaking credit and sinking business, there has been an indisposition on the part of capitalists to take risks on paper even at apparently advantageous rates, but of late with a partial restoration of business has come a stronger faith in the prosperity of business men. Mr. Clegg paid \$607,000 to the banks to-day on account of the Treasury notes sold and received from the \$3,500,000 of the first installment on the first fifty million of the 7.30 loan. The Boston banks are to-day paying into the New-York Sub-Treasury the 10 per cent on their quota of the second fifty millions, or \$1,000,000.	
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The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:	
Loans.....	\$1,000,000
Deposits.....	\$1,000,000
Specie.....	\$1,000,000
Circulation.....	\$1,000,000
Total.....	\$1,000,000

The statement of the present week as compared with the preceding, shows a decrease of \$500,000 in the items of loans and discounts, \$159,078 in specie, \$180,840 in circulation, and an increase of \$31,148 in deposits.	
Loans.....	\$1,000,000
Deposits.....	\$1,000,000
Specie.....	\$1,000,000
Circulation.....	\$1,000,000
Total.....	\$1,000,000

The following shows the receipts of the Morris Canal for the week ending Oct. 20, 1861, compared with the corresponding week of 1860:	
Oct. 20, 1861.....	\$1,000,000
Oct. 20, 1860.....	\$1,000,000
Decrease.....	\$0

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad was sold at Cleveland to-day, under foreclosure, for \$2,000,000 to J. F. Lamar of New-York, for the creditors, under the plan of reorganization. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was to have been sold at Cincinnati, on Monday, by order of the second bondholders, but by an order of Court made on Saturday afternoon, the sale was postponed until further orders.

We are informed that the holders of a large number of the 2d issue of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds refuse to assent to the plan of Messrs. Seymour, Galpin, Vose, and others, and have organized and taken measures for the protection of their interests, only awaiting the entering of Judge Miller's decree before commencing legal proceedings. We understand also that no decree of sale has been made in the State Courts on the "Half-cent mortgage," nor can there be for a long time to come if ever. Although the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad seems involved in a labyrinth of difficulties, and the unfortunate bondholders are evidently doomed to be used in a sealing programme, which magnificently appropriates par and interest to the favored possessors of low numbers, but proffers 40 per cent in bonds, and 25 per cent in preferred stock to others of the same mortgage, on the plea, that "half a loaf is better than no bread," or they must determine to contest the matter inch by inch at law.

The Worcester (Mass.) Banks pay semi-annual dividends as follows: City, Citizens, and Quinsigamond, 3 per cent each; Mechanics and Worcester, 1 each. The Central Bank passes its dividend. The Springfield Banks pay: Chicopee and Pynchon, 4 each; Agawam, 3; John Hancock and Springfield, 3 each.

The general demand for Dry Goods, noticed in our last review, has continued throughout the week, and a satisfactory business has been done by the jobbing houses that have inviting assortments. Many houses profess that they never had a better trade at this period of the season, and that many of their Western customers, who formerly made their purchases on time, are now preparing to pay the cash for all their supplies.

This is an encouraging feature, but is the natural result of the events of the past six months. The great disbursements of the Government are furnishing a currency for the West, and the heavy exports of Broadcloths offer great inducement for the farmers to dispose of their crops. The exports of merchandise since January have been 100 per cent larger during the year than in the same period of the prosperous year of 1859, when we had the largest cotton crop to sell that was ever known. Already it has reached the aggregate of more than \$100,000,000 since the 1st of January, and nothing in the future can prevent a continued increased export, except the want of transportation facilities from the West.

Cotton Goods grow firmer as the paucity of stock becomes more apparent, but we do not hear of any great movement. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings maintain prices, and Drills are held with great firmness. Bleached Sheetings have recovered from the weakness observed during the last few weeks, and Printing Cloths are in more demand. Prints sell moderately, but more inquiry has been made for the cheaper styles during the week than for a long period. Cotton Duck, Cotton Flannels, and all goods adapted to army requirements, are brisk.

We annex our usual summary of exports of domestic Cottons for the week, as follows:	
To Hamburg (Dry Goods).....	2,400
To Liverpool (Dry Goods).....	2,400
To London (Dry Goods).....	2,400
To Cuba (Dry Goods).....	2,400
To Porto Rico (Dry Goods).....	2,400
To Havre (Dry Goods).....	2,400
To Mexico (Dry Goods).....	2,400
To New-Orleans (Dry Goods).....	2,400
Total.....	2,400

of the proceeds realized from the Cotton shipping which is a great concession, as the present duty is 75 per cent. We have not had much faith in the culture of Cotton from the perennial plant, as the annual crop of South has produced the most satisfactory result but we learn that either can be cultivated in Nicaragua.

We have a letter before us from Leon, Mexico, in which it is stated that a young American, who has never seen cotton cultivated, planted ten acres with cotton last year, and the result of his crop was the product of 700 or 800 lbs of clean cotton.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following statement of the business of the bonded warehouse in August:

Total value of goods in bond August 1, 1861.....	\$19,363.6
Entered warehouse from foreign ports in August.....	2,060.4